GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(The National Geographic Society is a scientific and educational Society, wholly altruistic, incorporated under the Federal law as a non-commercial institution for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion.)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

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© *Photograph courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture*

"DRAGON EYES" AND "PINK CHICKEN HEARTS"

Southern Manchuria gives colorful names to its grapes, which are highly prized in both Chinese and Japanese markets. Apples, pears, and peaches are other products of the Chinchowfu district. The grapes shown in the photograph are a wild variety from the mountains near Harbin, Central Manchuria (See Bulletin No. 1).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

The Geographic News Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) and will be mailed to teachers for one year upon receipt of 25 cents (in stamps or money order). Entered as second-class matter, January 27, 1922, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized February 9, 1922.

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Chinchowfu, Temporary Chinese "Capital" of Manchuria

CHINCHOWFU, chief city of the "panhandle" region of southwestern Manchuria, 146 miles southwest of Mukden, has been made temporary "capital" of the territory and a concentrating point of Chinese troops under Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang.

Situated as it is, on the narrow strip of coastline and on the only railroad which links China and Manchuria, Chinchowfu is one of the most strategically located cities in the Far East. For the Chinese it is the only open "front door" to Manchuria.

Mountains, Deserts and the Great Wall

If the Chinese choose to check any further advance of Japanese forces in southern Manchuria, at Chinchowfu, they will be standing almost literally with "their backs to the wall." Chinchowfu is the first important Manchurian city beyond Shanhaikwan, where the Great Wall of China comes down to the sea—or, to be more exact, to the Gulf of Chihli. North and west of Chinchowfu rise the mountains and desert plateaus of Inner Mongolia. South of the city stretch the tidal flats of a branch of the Gulf of Chihli, the Gulf of Liaotung. Anyone passing along the narrow coastal plain, therefore, would have to deal with walled Chinchowfu, astride the middle of it.

Chinchowfu itself is a metropolis of about 80,000 people. Much of the newer part of it spreads beyond the ancient walled city, especially northward in the vicinity of the railroad terminal. As Chinchowfu also is a junction point for a branch line into Inner Mongolia, its extensive railroad yards include locomotive sheds, railway division headquarters, a hospital, and storage warehouses. Between the station and the walled city are the big military barracks. The provincial government office is temporarily located in the University of Communications, north of the tracks.

In addition to its importance as a railway and military center, Chinchowfu also is a shipping point for the greatest fruit and cotton raising region of Manchuria—the near-by Liao River valley. Shallow-draft boats may ascend a tidal river to its wharves to receive fruit brought by train and carts, but most of its water-borne commerce is carried on through the new harbor at Hulutao, with which Chinchowfu is connected by a spur railway line. Chinese authorities in Manchuria hope to make this port a rival of Dairen, in the Japanese concession of Kwantung.

Same Latitude as New York City

The growing of cotton centers mainly in Liaoyang, but the district extends westward to Chinchowfu, and most of the Chinese development of cotton raising is near the latter city. American upland cotton has been grown successfully. The region is no rival of the Nile or Dixie, but it produces enough of the fiber to meet local demands. Chinchowfu itself is in about the same latitude as New York City, and, while its winters are colder than those of New York, the thermometer leaps to the other extreme in summer.

South Manchurian fruits eclipse in importance all other products of the district. This part of Manchuria is a great fruit belt of the Far East, extending from Chinchowfu on the west to Liaoyang on the east and up the Liao River valley beyond Mukden. Fruit from southern Manchuria has both a fine aroma and flavor, because of favorable atmospheric conditions during the growing and ripen-

© Herbert G. Ponting

A "HORSESHOE CURVE" OF THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

Near Peiping the rampart seems puny; but when one climbs out of the Nankow Pass and views its course from the hills above, where this view was taken, one senses the majesty of mankind's mightiest structure, which to-day marks part of the boundary between China, Manchuria and Mongolia. "Away it goes, before and behind—up, up the topmost ridges of the hills, bending, swinging, climbing, leaping like the supple dragons of the palace-garden screen. It undulates, it sways, it takes the curve of the hills like a swift auto on a mountain road" (See Bulletin No. 1).

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Largest Artificial Lake Brings Back Bass to Ozarks

IN THE Lake of the Ozarks, Missouri now has one of the largest artificial bodies of water in the world. The Bagnell Dam, near Eldon, backs up the waters of the Osage River many miles, and its hydroelectric plant can develop 268,000 horsepower, enough to supply the entire city of St. Louis with electricity.

More important to the sportsmen of the Middle West, who have long cherished the Ozarks region as a vacation place, the Lake of the Ozarks has brought back the black bass, one of the gamest of fishes. When the Union Electric Company received the right to build the dam the State of Missouri required the company to erect a hatchery too. Now black bass, almost nonexistent in Missouri streams in 1930, is plentiful in the Lake of the Ozarks and fishermen are flocking in.

"Least-Known Highlands in the United States"

The Lake of the Ozarks is a little north of the Ozark Mountain region proper. The Ozarks, perhaps the least-known highlands in the United States, are described by Frederick Simpich in a communication to the National Geographic Society:

"In the southern and southwestern parts of Missouri rise the Ozarks, with their rich lead and zinc deposits, their extensive orchards, their goat herds and inspiring scenery.

"Here, in these classic Ozark hills, for they are not really mountains, nowhere being more than 1,800 feet in elevation, many caves have been found, some of vast dimensions and strangely beautiful interiors.

More Than 100 Caves in One County

"In Stone County alone more than 100 caves have been discovered, and one of them, called Marble Cave, is truly remarkable. On top of Roark Mountain is large sink-hole, through which entrance is had to the cave, a great palace-like cavern 330 feet long, 125 feet wide, and with an almost perfectly vaulted roof rising to nearly 200 feet at its highest point.

"The walls of this vast cave are of bluish-gray limestone, and its acoustic properties are far better than those of many a church or theater. On the floor, at one end, stands a strange stalagmitic formation in which are golden onyx, rising 65 feet in height, which the natives have named 'The White Throne.'

"When one large cave in McDonald County was explored, various crude stone implements and the skeletons of men and animals were found. A deep pool in another cave has yielded strange fish without eyes.

"From the bottom of a rocky gorge in Oregon County, in the Ozarks, there bubbles up from the bowels of the earth a giant spring of cold, clear water—water enough, they say, to supply all of New York and the cities around it, or 650,000,000 gallons every 24 hours, to be exact.

Angora Goats for "Gardeners"

"Down in the Ozarks, too, flocks of Angora goats are found, a few herds numbering 3,000. Some are raised for their fleece, but mostly they are used as labor-savers for clearing the hillsides of brush.

"Goats are different from sheep, in that they feed with their heads up, and

ing seasons. Manchurian pears and grapes are especially prized in Chinese markets.

The district along the coast south of Chinchowfu is the best grape-growing section. Products of this region have an advantage in export trade because they have thick skins and remain fresh longer. Several varieties of Manchurian grapes have strange but fantastic names, such as Dragon Eyes, Pink Chicken Hearts, etc. In addition to grapes and pears the district is also famous for apples and peaches, most of which are exported to Japan.

Chinchowfu is often spelled merely "Chinchow," and thus is confused with the Chinchow in the Japanese concession of Kwantung. The latter, known to the Chinese as Chinchowting, was the scene of several of the hardest fought battles of the Russo-Japanese War and is also a place of strategic importance. Several other cities in the interior of China are called Chinchow.

Chinchowfu is not exactly a new name to American newspaper readers and students of world affairs. In 1909 it was mentioned in connection with Secretary Knox's "neutralization plan of Manchurian railways." American and British bankers then had a concession for building a railway from Chinchowfu north to Aigun, on the Amur River, but nothing came of the concession when the "neutralization plan" fell through.

Note: See also "Tsitsihar, Walled Capital of Manchuria's Largest Province" in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN, week of December 7, 1931; "Sungari River, Busy Manchurian Trade Route," week of November 2; "Honanfu, Inland City Suggested as New Chinese Capital," week of October 26; and "Manchuria Transformed by Railways," week of October 12. For supplementary reading see "Manchuria, Promised Land of Asia," *National Geographic Magazine*, October, 1929; "The World's Greatest Overland Explorer," November, 1928; and "A Thousand Miles along the Great Wall of China," February, 1923. The *National Geographic Magazine* will present a new and comprehensive article on Manchuria, complete with map and illustrations, in an early 1932 issue.

© *Photograph from Adam Warwick*

WHERE THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA COMES DOWN TO THE SEA

The first gate in the Great Wall stands at Shanhaikwan, not far from Chinchowfu, temporary Chinese "capital" of Manchuria. In early times this gate and castle defended north China from the inroads of the Manchus. To-day it marks the boundary line between China proper and its territory, Manchuria.

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Isle of Man, Famed for Cats, Wants a Flag

THE Isle of Man, a scenic gem rising from the Irish Sea, wants a flag of its own. Officially the island, once a smuggler's stronghold and later famed for its tailless cats, is termed "a possession of England," and its lieutenant-governor is appointed by the Crown. But most of its laws are made in the Manx Parliament, or House of Keys.

In education, in government, and in civic matters the Manxman is independent, initiating his own reforms. Catering to the wants of summer vacationists is the principal "industry."

Five Old-Time Kingdoms

On bright, clear days from Snaefell, the Isle's highest mountain, five old-time kingdoms are visible. The Isle of Man, a kingdom itself for many centuries, is centered in the busy Irish Sea within easy reach of Ireland, Scotland, Wales and England.

For almost a millennium, Mona, as Caesar called it, was a shuttlecock in the hands of warring nations and feudal lords instead of vacationists. First, the Irish conquered the miniature kingdom, then the Norse descended in their Viking boats, next the Scotch feudal chiefs, and finally the English.

King Orry, the Viking, is perhaps best remembered. It was he, first of the long Norse dynasty, who instituted the Tynwald Court and House of Keys, still in existence as part of the government of the Isle of Man.

Imitation Manx Cats

Peculiar animals and strange fowl roam the heath-covered moors of Mona. Tailless cats and rumpless chickens are celebrated residents of the island. The original tailless felines are said to have been cast-offs from the Spanish Armada. While many of the cats are born with this humorous deformity, sometimes Manx natives satisfy unsuspecting customers by simple "docking."

Until recently, herring-fishing was the chief occupation. Now, it is catering to tourists. In the old days a small fleet of little boats or "nickeys" would sail out to the fishing grounds. An admiral and vice admiral of the fleet are still appointed annually by the governor. It is the admiral's duty to lead the fleet to sea. Tourist trade fell off sharply last year, due to the "depression," adding the Isle of Man to the list of "depression" districts.

The islanders believe one should never turn a herring over when once it is placed on a plate. If you should, the "nickey" which caught it will be sure to capsize. Honest men are often referred to by the remark "straight as a herring's backbone."

Smuggling Once Rife

Smuggling was the chief trade and means of livelihood in the eighteenth century. So profitable did it become, that even fishing and farming were neglected.

The Isle of Man is like a bit of Scotland transplanted. There are rolling hills and flat moors purpled by heather, deep glens green and gold with ferns and gorse, scraggly mountain peaks, and rugged coast rising abruptly in places 400 feet from the water.

During August the moors and glens are golden with gorse blossoms and the air is scented by perfume sweeter than that of a lady's boudoir. A gentle hum-

their natural food is shrubs, brush, sprouts, and vines. Their constant nipping of the green twigs in winter and the new growth in summer soon kills the brush, especially since the goat often stands on its hind feet to reach up high. Sometimes a flock of goats will increase from 100 to 150 per cent in a single year.

"It is a curious phenomenon that in proportion as a country becomes more thickly settled its small wild animals tend to increase rather than decrease. The intensive cultivation of farms, with much grain and fruit, provides for more birds and insects, which in turn supply food for more small 'varmints' like coons, minks, and skunks. Where big poultry farms flourish, weasels multiply.

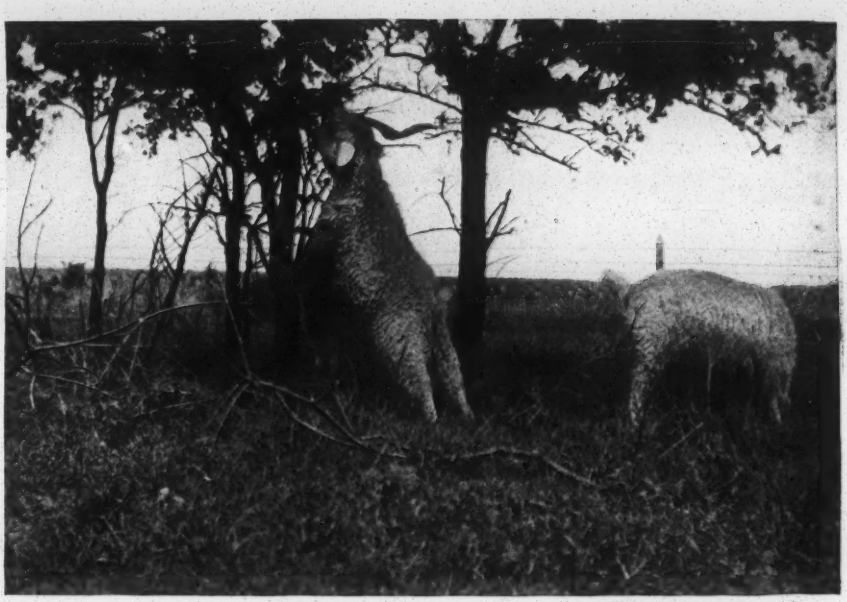
"In cabbage, pea, and truck-farm regions, rabbits run riot and foxes get fat.

"Showing how the balance of nature is maintained, I know of one instance where a Missouri chicken farmer foolishly poisoned all the foxes in his community and in a few months found his crops devoured by rabbits.

"Inevitably, as the Middle West becomes more crowded, a tide of pleasure-seekers will turn to these long-neglected Ozarks, which form one of the beauty spots of America."

Note: See also "Missouri, Mother of the West," *National Geographic Magazine*, April, 1923; "Santa Fe Trail, Path to Empire," August, 1929, and "Trailing History Down the Big Muddy," July, 1928.

Bulletin No. 2, December 14, 1931.



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TWO OF MISSOURI'S LABOR-SAVERS IN CLEARING LAND

Down on the Ozark plateau Angora goats are turned on the land that is to be freed of brush. The constant nipping of the green twigs by the animals during the winter season, and of the buds in summer, soon kills the brush and vines.

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Portuguese Guinea, the Land of Yellow Parrots

IN CHICAGO a number of years ago, Mrs. O'Leary's cow upset an oil lantern which practically destroyed that city. In Portuguese Guinea recently an incident equally trivial—the theft of a pig—brought on a war between two native tribes involving more than 4,000 people. Hundreds were killed before the Governor of the colony ordered one of the tribes isolated on the Island of Rei.

Nearest to the New World

Portuguese Guinea is the nearest point on the Atlantic mainland shore of the Old World to the mainland of the New. Only 1,760 miles of tossing, open sea separate it from Natal, Brazil. In the northern hemisphere the shortest Atlantic mainland-to-mainland jump is approximately 2,200 miles, from Labrador to Spain, via the great circle.

Portuguese Guinea may be nearest in mileage to the New World, but it is ages removed from both the New and the Old Worlds in most other respects. Along its coast are several small, tropical ports, in addition to the island capital, Bolama. These are the only evidences of civilization as we know it.

Penetrate a few miles of the mangrove swamps, jungles, and bush of the interior and you will find primitive tribes who are practically independent of white man's sovereignty, much big game, and innumerable yellow parrots. Portuguese Guinea might be nicknamed "the land of yellow parrots."

President Grant Awarded It to Portugal

Portuguese Guinea, which has an area about equal to that of the State of West Virginia, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1446. It has had a checkered history, and has been ruled by one European power after another. The United States has had a part in determining its present extent. When, in the middle of the nineteenth century, the claims of France and Great Britain to nearby territory threatened to squeeze Portuguese Guinea off the map, the British claim was referred to the United States for arbitration. President Grant decided (April 21, 1870) in favor of Portugal.

Bolama came into the world's news early in 1927, when Commander Francesco de Pinedo, and two Italian companions, landed there in the seaplane "Santa Maria." Here they planned to hop off for Brazil, but Commander Pinedo found his loaded plane so heavy and the local conditions for the take-off so adverse that he went back up the coast to Dakar, in the shadow of Cape Verde, and started from there.

Cape Verde is the extreme western point of Africa, but, as most of Brazil lies almost directly southwest of Africa's "shoulder," a start from Portuguese Guinea would save about 85 miles.

Commander Pinedo, in his report of the flight to the National Geographic Society, gives a vivid word picture of Bolama and the surrounding country. "I chose Bolama as the point from which to make my transatlantic hop," he says, "because it was near, in a direct line, to the Brazilian coast. Certainly I didn't choose this point in Portuguese Guinea for scenery or the social advantages of

ming noise or undertone is simply the buzzing of bees and the crackling of the gorse as the pods open in the hot sun.

Visitors, historically minded, find many treasures and places of interest in Mona. Grim feudal castles associated with the Stanleys, who as the Earls of Derby ruled the island for 350 years, abound, and also ruined abbeys, attesting to the power of the church in bygone days.

Quaint thatched houses, some of which were once without chimneys because of a luxury tax on this now essential part of the home, still remain in hidden, unfrequented spots.

Bulletin No. 3, December 14, 1931.

© Photograph by Thompson's Studio

DEEP IN THE LEAD MINES AT BONNE TERRE, MISSOURI

The steps pinned into the solid rock up the steep bluffs serve as a safe roadway for the workmen going to and from the working face. This slope is 185 feet high, the roof being supported by massive pillars of rock. The locomotive drawing the ore cars is run by compressed air. Missouri mines more zinc and lead than any other State in the Union (See Bulletin No. 2).

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Hemp, Dethroned King of Fibers

"Six days we work as hard as we are able,
And Sundays hollystone the deck and tar the cable."

SUCH was the song of sailors in the days when hemp rope, which frequently required a coating of tar, adorned the ships that sailed the seas.

Hemp flashed into the pages of history more than 5,000 years ago and for centuries was the king of fibers. To-day, cheaper fibers are competing with hemp in the cordage factory.

Cousin of Mulberry Tree

Hemp sails dropped out of sight with the manufacture of cotton sails and the development of marine engines; hemp rope met a bitter rival that unseated it when mariners discovered that abacá fiber, which is called Manila "hemp," was cheaper, would float and did not require the application of tar; hemp cotton-bale wrapping bowed to Indian jute and waste cotton; and twenty years ago carpet manufacturers substituted cotton and jute warping for hemp.

Hemp is a cousin of the mulberry tree and a native of Asia. Since 2800 B. C., when a Chinese emperor taught his subjects to cultivate hemp and to make hemp cloth for clothing, hemp has frequently appeared in historic records. The Chinese also ate the seeds and extracted an oil from the plant.

Followed Civilization Westward

Hemp followed civilization westward. Before the Christian era the Indians, Arabians and Persians were cultivating hemp for drugs, which they learned to extract from the plant. The Scythians took hemp with them to Europe 3,500 years ago. Hemp's drugs attracted North Africans to the plant and the strength of its fiber—hemp is the strongest of all fibers—brought it into wide use on the sailing vessels of the Mediterranean.

Hemp invaded the Western Hemisphere in 1545 when some seeds from Spain reached Chile. North America began to cultivate hemp shortly after the Puritans settled in Massachusetts but the southern colonies were more successful with their plantations. Laws promoting the hemp industry were passed by the early legislatures of colonial Virginia. Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was the center of a large hemp-producing region during the Revolution.

Wisconsin Leads Hemp Growing States

With the westward tide of American pioneers, hemp found a favored region in central Kentucky where it was a good neighbor of the famous blue grass. Later Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas imported seeds from Kentucky and hemp became an important crop of these States. Hemp reached California during the latter part of the last century by the overland route, with frequent stops enroute. Wisconsin now is the "hemp State" of the United States.

Hemp-rigged clipper ships from New England ports rounded Cape Horn and made hemp known to the islands of the Pacific on their way to China. When they reached China, hemp completed a world-girdling journey that took thousands of years.

The hemp stalk, from which the fibers are taken, has a hollow center surrounded by a layer of pith which is wrapped in a thin, woody shell. The shell

hobnobbing with its twenty-odd native tribes—nude, superstitious, and odoriferous. Nearly 500 years ago the Portuguese gained a toe-hold here, and good crops, many similar to those of Texas, are grown by the natives.

Fancy Scar "Decorations" Popular

"Yet, even now, the Guinea country, habitat of elephants, panthers, hippos, and huge snakes, is but slightly developed. Neither Christianity nor Mohammedanism has made much impression on those tribes nearest the coast. Many inhabitants that I saw on Bolama Island wore collars of shell or coral and had 'decorated' their bodies with fancy scar patterns made by long cuts.

"On the Bissagos Island, near Bolama, live some fierce-fighting savages. To quell one of their outbreaks the Portuguese sent an airplane against them, the first they had ever seen. Though they believed it a terrible winged monster, no panic occurred; with every weapon available they boldly rushed out to fire at it."

Bolama, the capital, is second to the town of Bissau as a port, but Bolama has the advantage of small naval workshops and an aerodrome. Bissau, which sprawls on the northern side of the wedge-shaped Rio de Geba, carries on a fairly active trade in rubber, wax, oil, seeds, ivory and hides. The few whites in the colony lead a lazy, leisurely existence.

"Why not?" they ask, "There is nothing to do, and the sun is hot enough to broil monkey meat before it is two hours high!"

Note: See also "By Seaplane to Six Continents," *National Geographic Magazine*, September, 1928.

Bulletin No. 4, December 14, 1931.

© *Photograph from Comdr. Francesco de Pinedo*

THE PORTUGUESE GUINEA "BANJO" LOOKS LIKE A PUNCTURED STEWPAN

Portugal gained her West African Guinea colony centuries ago, yet most of the Guinea blacks, notably the inland dwellers, cling to pagan faiths and their customs are those of Gama's day. It was from Bolama that Commander de Pinedo intended to begin a nonstop transatlantic flight, but the harbor was not sufficiently large to enable his seaplane to take off when loaded to capacity with fuel; so he returned to Dakar and flew thence to the Cape Verde group.

is covered with the hemp fibers of commerce which are held together by a thin tissue. A thin bark forms the outer surface of the stalk.

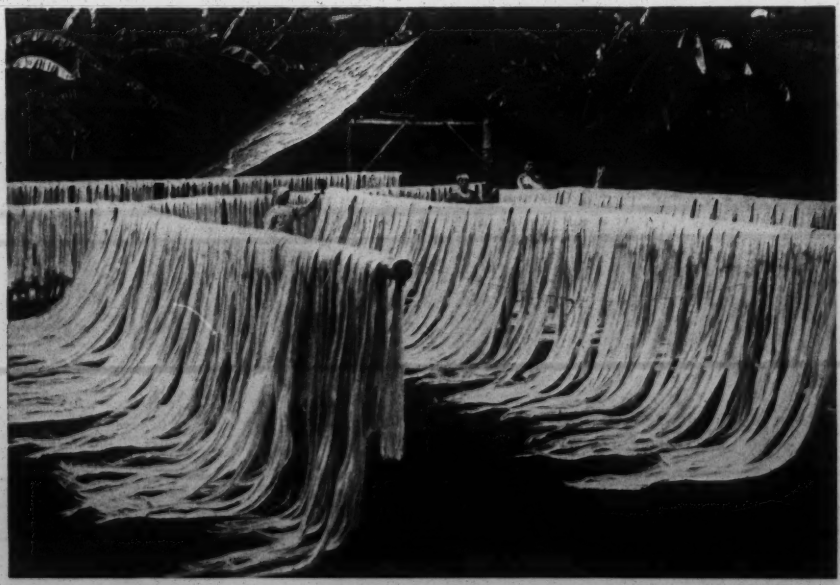
After hemp plants are cut they are left on the field to be attacked by dew and rain or they are dipped into water until the outer bark and inner shell have rotted and the tissue has been destroyed by bacteria. This process is called retting. Then the stalks are pounded until the bark, pith, and shell separate from the fiber.

Today a 2,500-acre plantation could produce enough hemp to supply fiber for all of America's needs. When the *Constitution* was recently reconditioned, one of the problems was furnishing the vessel with hemp ropes like those it carried in its heyday.

Narcotics still are extracted from wild hemp plants in India.

Note: For supplementary reading see "Some Impressions of 150,000 Miles of Travel," by William Howard Taft, *National Geographic Magazine*, May, 1930; and "A Longitudinal Journey through Chile," September, 1922.

Bulletin No. 5, December 14, 1931.



© *Photograph by K. Koyama*

SEVERAL MILES OF ROPE IN THE RAW

The abacá plant, perhaps better known as Manila hemp, produces some of the finest cordage fiber in the world. By a laborious process the fiber is stripped of the pulpy substance adhering to it when it is cut, and then is dried in the sun. These racks are at Dávao, on the island of Mindanao, the Philippines, where some of the finest quality is produced. Manila "hemp" is not a true hemp, being a member of the same plant family as the banana. It is rapidly replacing the true hemp as a cordage fiber.